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As to this, it may be urged that it is not clear that any close affinity exists between Lampris and the others (sticklebacks, pipefishes, sea horses and sea dragons), referred to Catosteomi. The retention of various archaic characters constitutes the sole bond of union excepting the presence of interclavicles. Furthermore, according to Mr. E. C. Starks, interclavicles are wanting in Centriscidæ and Macrorhamphosidæ, both families of undoubted hemibranchs. He regards the interclavicle as a mere backward or downward extension of the hypercoracoid, not as a separate bone. There is no evidence that the infraclavicle of Lampris is homologous with this structure: It is very different in form and place from the interclavicle of the stickleback, and it may be the ordinary hypercoracoid simply enlarged.

There is no doubt of the validity of the group Selenichthyes, whatever its relation to the other Catosteomi. The present writer had defined it as a distinct suborder, under another name, in a paper now in press.

In the same paper Dr. Boulenger defines the families of Catosteomi, adding a new one, Protoryngnathidæ, based on fossil sticklebacks, with tubiform snout, free ribs, and the first vertebra enlarged.

D. S. J.

Meek on Fishes of Mexico. — One of the very best of recent faunal papers is Dr. Seth E. Meek's "Contribution to the Ichthyology of Mexico."[1] It is based on the largest collection of Mexican fishes yet made. This was obtained in the spring of 1901 by Dr. Meek and Mr. Frank E. Lutz in the lakes and streams of the central table-land of Mexico. Ninety-seven species were obtained. Many of these had been secured in the previous expeditions of A. J. Woolman and of Jordan and Snyder to the same region, but an unexpectedly large number of new ones were also secured. New genera are Zoogoneticus, based on *Platypœcilus quitzeoensis*; Chapalichthys, on *Characodon encaustus*; Skiffia, allied to *Characodon*, based on *Skiffia lermæ*; and Melaniris, based on *Melaniris balsanus*, allied to Chirostoma; Xenendum proves to be inseparable from Goodea. The new species are *Rhamdia oaxacæ*, from Oaxaca; *Catostomus sonorensis*, from Chihuahua; *Algansea rubescens*, from Ocatlan, Lake Chapala; *Gila minacæ*, from Chihuahua; *Aztecula mexicana* from Queretaro; *Notropis robustus*, from Chihuahua; *Notropis santarosaliæ* from Chihuahua; *Evarra tlahuacensis* from Lake Chalco, Mexico; *Fundulus oaxacæ*, from Oaxaca; *Zoogoneticus diazi*, from Lake Pátzcuaro; *Zoogoneticus miniatus*, from Lake Chalco; *Skiffia lermæ*, from Lake Patzcuaro and Rio Lerma; *Skiffia variegata*, from Lake Zirahuen; *Heterandria lutzi*, from Oaxaca; *Xiphophorus jalapæ*, from Jalapa; *Chirostoma attenuatum*, from Lake Patzcuaro; *Chirostoma labarcæ*, from Rio Lerma; *Chirostoma patzcuaro*, from Lake Patzcuaro; *Chirostoma zirahuen*, from Lake Zirahuen; *Melaniris balsanus*, from Rio Balsas; *Lepomis occidentalis*, from Chihuahua; *Cichlasoma eigenmanni*, from Pueblo; *Gobius parvus*, from Vera Cruz; and *Gobius claytoni*, from Vera Cruz. These two species are apparently referable to Ctenogobius. *Chirostoma lucius* is identified with *C. crystallinum*, not with *C. lermæ*.

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[1] *Publications Field Columb. Mus.*, Zoöl. Ser., vol. iii, No. 6.

The most remarkable feature of this fauna is the extraordinary number of closely related species of Atherinidæ, alike in size, color, and appearance, and living in the same waters.

Jordan and Snyder found, in 1895, six such species, each about a foot long, in Lake Chapala. To this list Dr. Meek makes further additions. All these fishes are excellent as food and all locally known alike as Pescado Blanco de Chapala. Dr. Meek unites the small genera Eslopsarum (with large scales) and Lethostole (translucent, with crenate scales) to Chirostoma. The genus as thus constituted is known only from the table-lands of Mexico.

The species are distributed as follows;

Lake Chalco (City of Mexico): *Chirostoma jordani*, *C. humboldtianum*.

Aguas Calientes, *E. arge*.

Lake Chapala, with L. Zirahuen and Rio Lerma: *C. bartoni*, *C. labarcæ*, *C. zirahuen*, *C. chapalæ*, *C. grandocule*, *C. promelas*, *C. lucius*, *C. sphyræna*, *C. lermæ*, *C. ocotlane*, and *C. estor* (= *C. album*).

Lake Patzcuaro: *C. attenuatum*, *C. patzcuaro*, *C. humboldtianum*, *C. grandocule*, and *C. estor*.

Dr. Meek has several interesting suggestions concerning geographical distribution. These isolated rivers and lakes have fish faunas to be compared with those of rivers on different islands, separated by the sea. But the barriers of ocean are often more easily passed than those of the Sierra Madre. The new species are all well figured. D. S. J.

Fishes of Formosa. — In the proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXV, pp. 315–368, Jordan and Evermann give an account of the Formosan fishes contained in museums of Japan. Two collections were studied, — the one made by Mr. T.